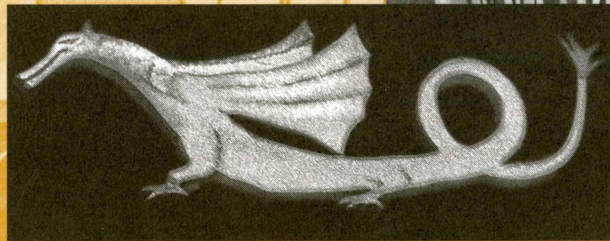


Cambodian Neighborhood Walking Tour

LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS



This tour of Cambodian neighborhoods in Lowell introduces first-time visitors to Lowell and native Lowellians alike to the cultural riches of the city's largest immigrant group. Since the mid-nineteenth century, Lowell has been recognized as a center for immigrants, who, since superseding Yankee mill girls, have historically taken low-paying jobs. Although Lowell's textile mills closed down in the beginning of this century, new factories sprang up, and to this day, even in an uncertain economy, newcomers continue to settle in this historic industrial city. Lowell's heritage encompasses immigrant and refugee resettlement as well as early capitalist enterprise.

Most of Lowell's Cambodians came to the United States in the early 1980s as refugees, victims of the brutal Pol Pot regime. Many came to America from rural provinces where they practiced farming. Suffering from the dislocation of war, Cambodians in Lowell have also had to negotiate a relatively harsh climate and an unfamiliar urban environment. It is estimated that Cambodians make up 20% of Lowell's current population of 103,000 people, with large Cambodian communities in neighborhoods known as the Acre and the Lower Highlands. The Acre, especially recognized for housing new immigrants, includes a historic and ongoing presence of Irish, Greek, Hispanic, and Southeast Asian communities.

In going to popular Cambodian commercial establishments, such as restaurants, markets, and video stores, as well as parks and places of worship, visitors will witness how Lowell's most recent immigrants have made this historic city their own. Cambodian newcomers to Lowell participate in the city's immigrant tradition of adapting old sites to new needs and building new structures to fill traditional requirements. This tour, the product of collaboration between Cambodian community leaders, Middlesex Community College faculty and staff, Lowell National Historical Park interpreters, and other representatives from Lowell's educational, religious, and cultural agencies, is an experiment in cross-cultural and inter-institutional sharing. We hope, inasmuch as it is possible, that this tour illustrates the way Cambodian-Lowellians choose to represent their neighborhoods.

ការធ្វើដំណើរមើលសង្កាត់ខ្មែរក្នុងក្រុងឡូវែល ធ្វើឡើងដើម្បីណែនាំឲ្យទេសចរមកលេងក្នុងឡូវែលលើកដំបូងនិងអ្នករស់នៅក្នុងឡូវែលបានស្គាល់វប្បធម៌ខ្មែរ។ តាំងពីពាក់កណ្តាលសតវត្សទី១៩មក ទីក្រុងឡូវែលជាទីក្រុងអនិកជនតាំងពីអនិកជនដំបូងមកធ្វើការក្នុងរោងចក្រដំបាញ់ដែលមានប្រាក់ខែតិចម្ល៉េះ។ ទោះបីរោងចក្រដំបាញ់ទាំងអស់នោះបានត្រូវបិទទ្វារហើយក៏ដោយក៏រោងចក្រថ្មីទៀតបានកកើតឡើងមកទល់ពេលនេះ។ ទោះបីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមិននឹងហ្ន៎ដោយក៏អនិកជនថ្មីៗទៀតនៅតែបន្តរករស់នៅក្នុងក្រុងឡូវែលដែរ។ ទំនៀមទម្លាប់និងប្រពៃណីក្នុងក្រុងឡូវែលជាប្រពៃណីចំរុះដែលរួមទាំងប្រពៃណីអនិកជននិងជនភៀសខ្លួនថ្មីនិងប្រពៃណីនៃអ្នកមករកស៊ីនៅក្នុងឡូវែលដំបូងបង្អស់ផង។ ជនជាតិខ្មែរមករស់នៅក្នុងក្រុងឡូវែលនៅដើមឆ្នាំ១៩៨០ជាជនភៀសខ្លួនក្រោយពីបានរងទុក្ខក្នុងរបបប៉ុលពតមក។ ជនជាតិខ្មែរភាគច្រើនដែលមករស់នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកជាអ្នកធ្វើស្រែចម្ការ។ ក្រៅពីការរងទុក្ខដោយសារការបាត់បង់មាតុភូមិប្រជាពលរដ្ឋខ្មែរត្រូវទ្រាំទ្រធាតុអាកាសត្រជាក់ក្នុងប្រទេសថ្មីនិងជីវភាពរស់នៅក្នុងសង្គមថ្មី។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋខ្មែរមានចំនួនប្រមាណ២០ភាគរយនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋទាំងអស់ក្នុងក្រុងឡូវែលចំនួន១០ម៉ឺន៣ពាន់នាក់រស់នៅសង្កាត់អេកើនិងហាយឡិន។ សង្កាត់អេកើជាសង្កាត់មានអនិកជនរស់នៅជាតិច្នោះសាសនាអាយុរ៉ូស ក្រិក ស្តេនីស និងអាស៊ីអគ្គេយ៍។ ពេលធ្វើដំណើរទៅកាន់ហាងជំនួញខ្មែរឆ្មារមានភោជនីយដ្ឋាន ផ្សារ ហាងវីដេអូ ស្ពានច្បារ និង កន្លែងធ្វើបុណ្យទានជាដើម ទេសចរនឹងឃើញភស្តុតាងពីការដែលជនជាតិខ្មែរបានរាប់ក្រុងឡូវែលជាក្រុងខ្លួន។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋខ្មែរបានកែច្នៃកន្លែងចាស់ៗតម្រូវតាមសេចក្តីត្រូវការហើយសង់អាគារថ្មីខ្លះទៀតដែលបង្ហាញពីប្រពៃណីយើង។ ការធ្វើដំណើរទស្សនាសង្កាត់ខ្មែរនេះសហប្រតិបត្តិការណ៍ជាមួយអ្នកដឹកនាំខ្មែរ បុគ្គលិកមហាវិទ្យាល័យក្រុង អ្នកបកប្រែនៃក្រសួងស្ពានច្បាររដ្ឋនិងអ្នកតំណាងទៅក្នុងក្រុងឡូវែលខាងក្រសួងអប់រំ ខាងវប្បធម៌និងខាងសាសនា។ នេះជាការសាកល្បងលើកដំបូងក្នុងការបង្ហាញនូវវប្បធម៌សាសនាផ្សេងៗជាមួយក្រសួងធានានិងសង្គមទាំងអស់ក្នុងក្រុងទាំងមូល។ យើងសង្ឃឹមថាការរៀបចំដំណើរទស្សនាសង្កាត់ខ្មែរនៃក្រុងឡូវែលនេះជាការរៀបចំដែលត្រូវគ្នាជាមួយរបៀបដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋខ្មែររស់នៅក្នុងឡូវែលចង់ឲ្យអ្នកដទៃស្គាល់ពីសង្គមខ្លួនដែរ។

1 **JFK Plaza, 50 Arcand Drive**

JFK Plaza, adjacent to City Hall and the John F. Kennedy Civic Center, is the site of civic and community ceremonies, festivals, dedications, and farmers' markets. Each spring the Cambodian community celebrates its largest annual event, the New Year, at JFK Plaza. The New Year celebration includes the raising of the Cambodian flag, alongside the American flag, prayers to welcome the new angels, traditional music, dance, games, and food brought by local families. The ceremony emphasizes the Buddhist faith, with a Buddhist altar constructed on the plaza. In honor of their ancestors, Cambodian community members offer food to Buddhist monks. Cambodian New Year is a time for visiting among family and friends, old and new. In recent years, expanded New Year's celebrations include activities at the Trairatanaran Temple in North Chelmsford (see no. 12).

2 **Southeast Asian Restaurant, 343 Market Street**
Oriental Pearl Restaurant, 350-352 Market Street

Located at one of the gateways to the Acre neighborhood, the Southeast Asian Restaurant and the Oriental Pearl are among the most popular Southeast Asian restaurants in Lowell. Southeast Asian Restaurant was the first food establishment of its kind in Lowell, opened in 1985 and run by its current owners, Joseph and Chanthip Antonaccio. Mr. Antonaccio first encountered Southeast Asian food in 1965, when stationed in Thailand for the American air force. Delighting in the food of Thai open air markets, Antonaccio wrote down recipes in the hopes of making these foods himself when he returned home. Fifteen years later, Antonaccio and his Laotian-born wife, Chanthip Antonaccio, began a Southeast Asian food business of their own, serving Cambodian, Thai, Laotian, and Vietnamese newcomers to America. They first imported Asian foods from New York City to Connecticut, then established Southeast Asian groceries throughout southern New England, and finally, opened Southeast Asian Restaurant. The Oriental Pearl, located across the street from Southeast Asian Restaurant, also opened in the 1980s, when a Vietnamese family renovated what was then a decrepid building, once a vital dance hall and restaurant serving the Greek and Irish communities of the area. Today, the Oriental Pearl Restaurant is owned by Cambodians and features a diverse menu of Cambodian, Thai, and Chinese cuisine.

3 **Monoram Park, Cross Street (corner of Marion Street)**

For generations, this urban playground has been a significant site for Lowell's inner city children and teenagers. Park furnishings reflect the cultural preferences of the Acre's most recent immigrants, the Southeast Asians. Today, a tiled mosaic frieze of a Brahma and stone chess tables replace leap frog and swing sets once used by children of Irish, Greek, and Puerto Rican descent. Once called Cross Street Park by older immigrants, this playground is now renamed Monoram, meaning harmony in Khmer, the language of Cambodia. Organized by the Coalition for a Better Acre, a community development corporation serving the Acre neighborhood, Monoram Park, dedicated in 1991, provides Cambodian children and teens with familiar surroundings in which to socialize and play.

4 **St. Patrick Church, Suffolk Street**

Since 1831, St. Patrick Catholic Church has stood tall in the heart of the Acre neighborhood. Today, in addition to serving Irish and French parishioners, the church offers native language services to small communities of Cambodian and Vietnamese Catholics. To Lowell's Cambodian community, St. Patrick's Church represents even more than just an invitation to practice Catholicism. It is the home of An Ros, America's first Cambodian deacon, only the second in the world. St. Patrick's Parish School has a student body that is primarily Asian. The church is also the site of civic debate and discussion, allowing Southeast Asians to address and resolve important neighborhood issues. It served as the first home of the St. Julie Asian Center, (now located in the Lower Highlands), offering instruction in English, child care, American citizenship, nutrition, and health and safety. For reasons beyond religion, St. Patrick's is an institutional anchor within an often changing neighborhood landscape.

5 **Golden Swan Restaurant, 21-27 Adams Street**

The Golden Swan—also called “La Lune” (The Moon)—is located at another entrance point to the Acre neighborhood. It is the largest and most popular function hall for Lowell's Cambodian community, hosting graduations, birthdays, weddings, anniversaries, weekend dances, concerts arranged by private promoters, and other large social events. In Cambodia, special events such as weddings, most often take place at home. Today, in Lowell, the pace and scale of urban life makes it difficult to hold large gatherings at home. A typical reception at the Golden Swan, for about two hundred people, begins with a feast of “bird's nest” platter (consisting of fried taro in the shape of a bowl filled with seafood and Southeast Asian vegetables), Cambodian fondue, and continues with rice and noodles with fish, beef, or chicken. After the meal, some tables are moved aside to create a dance floor, with people dancing to both traditional Cambodian music and contemporary popular songs. One of the most favored dances is the *madizon*, an elegant group dance first introduced to Cambodians by early twentieth-century French colonists.

ទីលានចេញទៅ

ទីលាននេះជាប់នឹងសាលាក្រុងទី១ដែលជាកន្លែងសំរាប់ធ្វើបុណ្យទានផ្សេងៗនិងជាផ្សារលក់បន្លែផ្លែឈើផង។ រៀងរាល់ឆ្នាំខែរយេងតែងត្រូវធ្វើបុណ្យចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរនៅទីលាននេះដោយមានការបង្កតទង់ជាតិ,ការបងស្រន់ទទួលទេវតាឆ្នាំថ្មី,មានភ្លេងខ្មែរ,របាំប្រពៃណី,លេងប្រជាប្រិយនិងការទទួលទានភោជនាហារជាដើម។ ពិធីបុណ្យនេះសង្កត់ធ្ងន់លើទំនៀមទម្លាប់ខ្មែររួមទាំងបុណ្យទានខាងព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាផង។ ធម្មតាធ្វើសំរាប់ដុតទានថ្មបង្កើតឡើងនៅទីលាននោះហើយម្ចាស់កម្មករប្រគេនព្រះសង្ឃនិងសែនព្រេនឲ្យជិដូនជីតានៅទីនោះដែរ។ ពិធីបុណ្យចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរជាឱកាសជួបជុំគ្នាអរសប្បាយជាមួយមិត្តភក្តិស្រាច់ញាតិជិតឆ្ងាយដែលមិនបានជួបគ្នាញឹកញាប់។ រៀងរាល់ឆ្នាំពិធីបុណ្យចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរនេះមានរួមទាំងសកម្មភាពនៅវត្តចាស់ផង។

គោជនីយដ្ឋានអាស៊ីអគ្គេយ៍
គោជនីយដ្ឋាននាគពន្ធ

បិតនៅច្រកចូលទៅក្នុងសង្កាត់អេកើ ភោជនីយដ្ឋានអាស៊ីអគ្គេយ៍និងភោជនីយដ្ឋាននាគពន្ធជាភោជនីយដ្ឋានមានប្រជាប្រិយភាពក្នុងក្រុងទី១ដែល។ ភោជនីយដ្ឋានអាស៊ីអគ្គេយ៍បើកទ្វារនៅឆ្នាំ១៩៨៥ដោយលោកថូនីនិងអ្នកស្រីបានជិបអាគតូណាស៊ីយូ។ លោកថូនីនិងអ្នកស្រីនិងបងនៅឆ្នាំ១៩៦៥ពេលលោកធ្វើទាហានអាវាសចរអាមេរិកាំងផ្លាស់ទៅប្រទេសថៃ។ លោកថូនីនិងអ្នកស្រីប្រែប្រួលក៏តាមផ្សារហើយបានកត់ទុករបៀបធ្វើម្ហូបទាំងអស់នេះដោយសង្ឃឹមថានឹងបើកភោជនីយដ្ឋានខ្លួនលោកនៅពេលត្រឡប់មកសហរដ្ឋវិញ។ ១៥ឆ្នាំក្រោយមកលោកនិងភរិយាសាសន៍លាវបានបើករបររកស៊ីលក់ម្ហូបអាស៊ីឲ្យជនភៀសខ្មែរ,លាវ,ថៃនិងវៀតណាមដែលមករស់នៅក្នុងសហរដ្ឋ។ លោកថូនីនិងអ្នកស្រីក្រុងនីវ៉យកមករដ្ឋកិនពីរិចទីខិតព្រមទាំងលក់ម្ហូបតាមវដ្តនានាក្នុងតំបន់នីវ៉ាអ៊ីនគីនប៉ែកខាងត្បូងទាំងមូល។ ក្រោយមកលោកថូនីនិងអ្នកស្រីបើកភោជនីយដ្ឋានអាស៊ីអគ្គេយ៍នៅក្រុងទី១ដែលទៅ។ ភោជនីយដ្ឋាននាគពន្ធបិតនៅទល់មុខភោជនីយដ្ឋានអាស៊ីអគ្គេយ៍បើកទ្វារឡើងនៅឆ្នាំ១៩៨០ក្រោយពីគ្រួសារវៀតណាមម្នាក់បានកែលំអរបរិយាកាសភោជនីយដ្ឋាននេះពីដើមជាកន្លែងរំកិល,ធ្វើបុណ្យទានសំរាប់សាសន៍ក្រិកនិងអាយរីស។ ពេលនេះភោជនីយដ្ឋាននាគពន្ធកាន់កាប់ដោយម្ចាស់ខ្មែរហើយមានម្ហូបគ្រប់មុខមានម្ហូបខ្មែរ,ចិន,និងថៃជាដើម។

ស្ថានភាពសាងសង់

ច្រើនជំនាន់មកហើយស្ថាននេះជាកន្លែងលេងសំរាប់កូនក្មេងក្នុងសង្កាត់អេកើ។ ស្ថានភាពនេះបានកែច្នៃជាថ្មីឡើងវិញដើម្បីតម្រូវទៅតាមសេចក្តីត្រូវការនៃជនភៀសខ្មែរអាស៊ីអគ្គេយ៍ដែលទើបនឹងមករស់នៅថ្មី។ សព្វថ្ងៃនេះស្ថានភាពសាងសង់មនោរម្យមានរូបព្រហ្មមុខ៨នៅតាមជញ្ជាំងនិងតុលេខអ្នកធ្វើពីស៊ីម៉ង់ជន្លសទោងនឹងកៅអីបះបើកដែលកូនក្មេងសាសន៍ក្រិក,អាយរីស,និងព័រតូរីកូធ្លាប់ប្រើ។ ស្ថានភាពនេះពីមុនមកហៅថាស្ថានផ្លូវជាក ឥឡូវនេះបានដូរឈ្មោះជាកថាស្ថានមនោរម្យដែលមានន័យថាសេចក្តីសុខសប្បាយ។ ស្ថាននេះកែលំអរឡើងដោយក្រសួងស៊ីប៊ីអេខាងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍ដែលបំរើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្នុងសង្កាត់អេកើហើយសម្ពោធនៅឆ្នាំ១៩៩១។ ស្ថាននេះក្លាយទៅជាកន្លែងសំរាប់ក្មេងខ្មែរលេងនិងប្រជុំគ្នា។

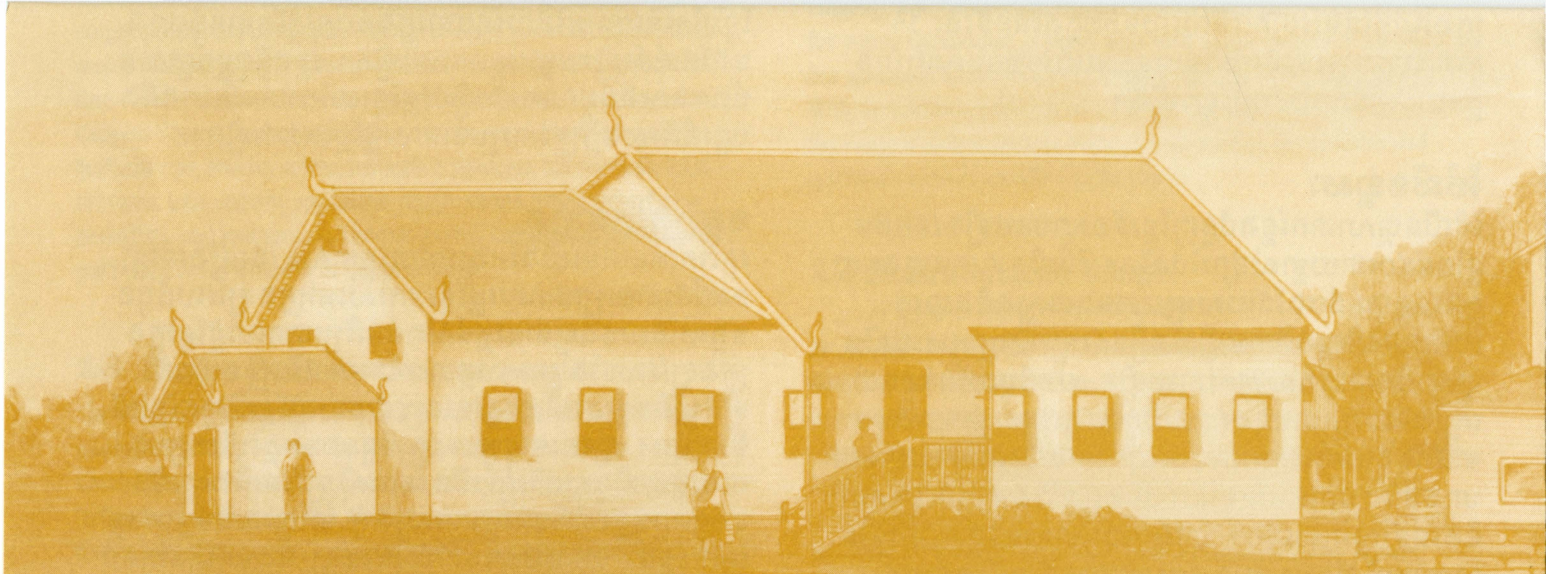
ព្រះវិហារសេនាត្រីក

តាំងពីនៅឆ្នាំ១៨៣១មក ព្រះវិហារនេះបិតនៅចំកណ្តាលសង្កាត់អេកើ។ បច្ចុប្បន្ននេះក្រៅពីបំរើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋសាសន៍អាយរីសនិងបារាំង,ព្រះវិហារនេះប្រជុំជាភាសាខ្មែរនិងវៀតណាមសំរាប់ខ្មែរនិងវៀតណាមកាតូលិកមួយចំនួនតូច។ សំរាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋខ្មែរព្រះវិហារនេះមិនគ្រាន់តែជាកន្លែងសំរាប់ពង្រឹងជំនឿខាងកាតូលិកប៉ុណ្ណោះទេតែជាកន្លែងដែលលោករស់អាជ្ញាជាបាស្ត័រកាតូលិកខ្មែរទី១ក្នុងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកនិងជាបាស្ត័រទី២ក្នុងពិភពលោកទាំងមូល។ សិស្សភាគច្រើននៃសាលារៀនរបស់ព្រះវិហារនេះជាសិស្សអាស៊ី។ ព្រះវិហារនេះក៏ជាកន្លែងប្រជុំជជែកពិគ្រោះដោះស្រាយពីបញ្ហាផ្សេងៗក្នុងសង្គមដែរ។ ព្រះវិហារនេះជាកន្លែងដំបូងនៃមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសេនាត្រី (បច្ចុប្បន្ននេះតាំងនៅសង្កាត់ហាយឡិនវិញ) ផ្តល់នូវថ្នាក់រៀនអង់គ្លេស,កន្លែងថែទាំកូនក្មេង,ថ្នាក់រៀនចូលសញ្ជាតិ,ថ្នាក់បង្រៀនពីជីវជាតិក្នុងចំណីអាហារ,សុខភាពនិងសន្តិសុខផ្សេងៗ។ ព្រះវិហារសេនាត្រីក៏ជាអង្គការមួយសំខាន់ក្នុងសង្កាត់អេកើមិនគ្រាន់តែខាងសាសនាកាតូលិកទេ។

គោជនីយដ្ឋានបាឡូមាស

ពីដើមឈ្មោះទ្បាលូន(ព្រះច័ន្ទ)បិតនៅច្រកចូលទៅសង្កាត់អេកើ ជាកន្លែងប្រជុំគ្នាជំនុំខាងសំរាប់សង្គមខ្មែរពេលមង្គលការ,បុណ្យខួបកំណើតរាត្រីរាំកំសាន្តចុងសប្តាហ៍បូពេលកូនចៅរៀនចប់និងការប្រជុំផ្សេងៗ។ ធម្មតាមង្គលការច្រើនធ្វើនៅតាមផ្ទះតែបច្ចុប្បន្ននេះជីវភាពរស់នៅក្នុងក្រុងមិនអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យធ្វើកម្មវិធីទាំងអស់នេះនៅផ្ទះកើត។ ពិធីជប់លៀងនៅភោជនីយដ្ឋានបាឡូមាសចាប់ផ្តើមឡើងដោយការទទួលទានភោជនីហារមានឆ្ការភ្លើង,ឆាសាច់សម្បុត្រសំបុកចាប,បាយឆានិងមីឆា,ត្រីចៀន,សាច់គោឬសាច់មាន់។ ក្រោយបាយរួចអ្នកផ្តើមបុណ្យដកតុពីរីបីចេញឲ្យទូលាយសំរាប់រាំកំសាន្ត។ យុវជនយុវនារីរាំបទខ្មែរនិងចង្វាក់សម័យហើយចង្វាក់ដែលយុវជនយុវនារីនិយមជាងគេគឺចង្វាក់ម៉ាឌីហ្គោនដែលចូលទៅប្រទេសខ្មែរនៅដើមសតវត្សទី២០ដោយពួកបារាំង។

[illegible]



Sponsor: New England Folklife Center,
a joint project of Middlesex Community College
and the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission.

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Project Coordinator and Writer: Audrey Ambrosino

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Illustrations: Vong Preap

Front: Pullin Plaza / **Back:** Trairatanaran Temple

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*Map is the second in the Greater Lowell
Community Service Map Series
by the Office of Community Service,
University of Massachusetts Lowell.*

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*Project funded in part by the Lowell
Historic Preservation Commission
and the Office of Community Service,
University of Massachusetts Lowell.*

New England Folklife Center

Boott Cotton Mills Museum
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852
508 · 970 · 5193

Cambodian Neighborhood Walking Tour Lowell, MA



1 JFK Plaza
Arcand Street

2 Oriental Dragon restaurant
350 - 352 Market Street

3 Monoram Park
Cross Street (corner of Marion Street)

4 St. Patrick's Church
282 Suffolk Street

5 Golden Swan Restaurant
21 - 27 Adams Street

6 Site of First Buddhist Temple
in Lowell
20 N. Franklin Court

7 Pailin Plaza
716 Middlesex Street

8 Clemente Park
Middlesex Street, across the
street and left of Pailin Plaza

9 Cupples Square
Westford Street

10 Phnom Penh Market
179 Chelmsford Street

11 Glory Buddhist Temple
24 Cambridge Street

12 Trairatanaram Temple
27 Quigley Street, N. Chelmsford

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Middlesex Community College and the Lowell
Historic Preservation Commission

Graphic Designer: Christopher L. Phillips
Project Director: Laurie Beth Kalb

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CAMBODIAN NEIGHBORHOOD WALKING TOUR

This map of Cambodian neighborhoods in Lowell introduces first-time visitors to Lowell and native Lowellians alike to the cultural riches of the city's largest immigrant group. Since the mid-nineteenth century, Lowell has been recognized as a center for immigrants, who, since superceding Yankee mill girls, have historically taken low-paying jobs. Although Lowell's textile mills closed down in the beginning of this century, new factories sprang up, and to this day, even in an uncertain economy, newcomers continue to settle in this historic industrial city. Lowell's heritage encompasses immigrant and refugee resettlement as well as early capitalist enterprise.

Most of Lowell's Cambodians came to the United States in the early 1980s as refugees, victims of the brutal Phol Pot regime. Many came to America from rural provinces where they practiced farming. Suffering from the dislocation of war, Cambodians in Lowell have also had to negotiate a relatively harsh climate and an unfamiliar urban environment. They have had to become neighbors with peoples who in their homelands have historically been their enemies. Cambodians make up more than 75% of the Southeast Asian population in Lowell, totalling approximately 7800 people. More than 6000 Cambodians live in neighborhoods known as the Acre and the Lower Highlands. The Acre, especially recognized for housing new immigrants, includes a historic and ongoing presence of Irish, Greek, Hispanic, and Southeast Asian communities.

In going to popular Cambodian commercial establishments, such as restaurants, markets, and video stores, as well as parks and places of worship, visitors will witness how Lowell's most recent immigrants have made this historic city their own. Cambodian newcomers to Lowell participate in the city's immigrant tradition of adapting old sites to new needs and building new structures to fill traditional requirements. This map, the product of collaboration between Cambodian community leaders, Middlesex Community College faculty and staff, Lowell National Historical Park interpreters, and other representatives from Lowell's educational, religious, and cultural agencies, is an experiment in cross-cultural and inter-institutional sharing. We hope, inasmuch as it is possible, that this tour illustrates the way that Cambodian-Lowellians choose to represent their neighborhoods.